

## OVER A MILLION A YEAR.

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD  
WILL HAVE TO PAY THE CITY.TUNNEL, STATIONS AND CONNECTIONS TO  
COST THE ROAD \$40,000,000—PLANS  
FOR LONG BEACH.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have to pay a round \$1,000,000 a year, and probably more, for the privilege of building a tunnel and station and doing business on a grand scale in the heart of the city. The city tax officials are, it is true, counting chickens before they are hatched in estimating the tax on the Pennsylvania company's new enterprises, but, on account of the advanced stage of the tunnel legislation, they consider they are warranted in figuring on the minimum of the company's payments.

J. G. Johnson, special counsel to the company, at the hearing in the Mayor's office on Friday, said his company had expended \$6,000,000 already and would spend about \$40,000,000 more in building the tunnel and adjunct improvements.

The city boundary reaches to the middle of the North River, and the tunnel east of the midway point under the North River will therefore be in this city. It is estimated that it will cost the company \$25,000,000 to build its tunnel, station and connections to this city. Taxes are levied on a 75 per cent basis, and this would make the company's assessment \$25,000,000 in round figures. At the prevailing tax rate, 2.31, or \$23.173 to the million, the company's real estate tax bill would be \$592,000 a year. This is entirely outside of the franchise, the value of which must be figured on a different basis. As a matter of fact, there is no established basis on which to figure the value of the franchise desired by the Pennsylvania people. If a small railroad had the franchise for its exclusive use it would not be worth a great deal, on a money earning basis. Owned by the Pennsylvania it doubtless will prove a valuable asset. The Pennsylvania people own the Long Island Railroad, and one of the many plans of gigantic proportions under way is the development of Long Beach, which in point of time will ultimately be closer to the middle of Manhattan Island than is Coney Island at present.

The Pennsylvania people expect to whisk passengers to Long Beach in the summer months inside of forty-five minutes. This is expected to make out of that resort a second Atlantic City, and is only one illustration of the company's far-reaching development plans. All such considerations will affect the judgment of Mayor Low, Controller Grout and the Rapid Transit Commission when franchise terms are considered. It is believed that the city will demand a franchise compensation based on not less than 7½ per cent of the gross earnings on what may be considered strictly local passenger traffic receipts. What this will be or how it will be ascertained in advance no one is able to say now. In addition to its payment for its franchise, the State Board of Assessors will impose a regular corporation franchise tax.

The New York Central Railroad is assessed for \$2,700,000 for property in this city. This includes everything, and is divided about equally between franchise and real estate. The real estate tax is computed by the local authorities and the franchise tax by the State board, which transmits the figures to the local officials. On a basis making the real estate and the franchise equally valuable the Pennsylvania people would be taxed about \$2,000,000 for its city franchise, under the State Corporation Franchise Tax law. It is not likely, the tax officials say, that it will have to pay a franchise tax so disproportionate to the value of the franchise. The Pennsylvania company, as already indicated, is valued at \$1,250,000 by the State board. The tax officials counted any and every dollar for its city franchise, under the State Corporation Franchise Tax law. It is not likely, the tax officials say, that it will have to pay a franchise tax so disproportionate to the value of the franchise. The Pennsylvania company, as already indicated, is valued at \$1,250,000 by the State board. The tax officials counted any and every dollar for its city franchise, under the State Corporation Franchise Tax law.

## ORR DEFENDS MAYOR'S COURSE.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission has written a letter to the Mayor defending the latter's course in signing the Pennsylvania tunnel bill. Mr. Orr says in part:

I am quite indignant at the misstatements in one or two of the morning papers with respect to my understanding about the so-called Pennsylvania bill. The statement is absolutely incorrect, both with respect to the Rapid Transit Board and its counsel, Mr. Shepard and Mr. Boardman. My message to the Governor you carried out the understanding which was that the Pennsylvania company interview on Saturday. Neither the counsel of the Rapid Transit Board nor myself felt at liberty after the meeting on Saturday to communicate to any one the conclusion which you had then reached, as we quite understood that you might desire to give the matter further consideration.

## SURPLUS INCREASED BY ABOUT \$750,000.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SALT COM-

PANY SAYS ITS CONDITION WAS UNSATIS-

FACTORY WHEN PRESENT OFFI-

CERS TOOK HOLD.

The annual report of the National Salt Company for the year ended December 31, 1901, shows a decrease in surplus of about \$750,000 from \$775,540 on December 31, 1900, to \$25,540 a year later. The profit and loss account is as follows:

	Loss.	Profit.
By New York department	\$275,738	\$250,581
By subsidiary companies	156,405	156,405
By dividends from other companies	28,161	28,161
To administration expenses New York office	109,444	
To balance profit for twelve months	28,514	
Total	\$470,608	\$470,608

Dividends aggregating \$53,171 were paid in 1901, practically all out of the surplus. President Boardman in his report says that when the present officers assumed charge of the company its financial condition was found to be very unsatisfactory, and a thorough examination was thereupon made. He continues:

It will appear clearly to the stockholders that the company had no surplus and no money which could distribute by way of a dividend in February last, and that it cannot be stated now when the surplus will be sufficient to allow it to declare a dividend. It is assumed that the stockholders are familiar with the history of the transaction between the company and the United States Salt Company of Cleveland, Ohio. It now appears clearly that the National Salt Company never received any benefit from that transaction, and on the contrary, if that agreement is enforceable, this corporation should be found to be under obligations to the extent of \$600,000, for which apparently it could receive no return.

Many had contacts have heretofore been made by the company which are a burden and produce a loss, the expense incurred in the administration of the affairs of the company for the last year has been very large. The debts which are existing were the latter have proceeded to do what they could in the way of diminishing expenses and operating with economy.

## JURY GIVES HENNESSY \$1,000.

A jury yesterday returned a verdict for \$1,000 for ex-Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy, who sued to recover \$2,500 as compensation for assisting in the prosecution at the second trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy. Justice Furman, who

## Long Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor doesn't make every one's hair grow to a remarkable length. But it does sometimes produce the most marvellous results. This is because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair, nourishes it; hence stops falling of the hair and always restores color to gray hair.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling and made it grow, until now it is 45 inches long."

Mrs. A. Boydston, Archison, Kans.  
S. L. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

presided at that trial, certified that Mr. Hennessy's services were worth \$2,500, but District Attorney Philbin cut the bill to \$500.

## BACKED BY SUBWAY MEN.

OFFICER OF NEW-YORK AND PORT  
CHESTER LINE ALSO SAYS IT

WILL USE RAPID TRANSIT

POWER HOUSE.

An officer of the New-York and Port Chester Railroad Company said yesterday that the company expected the State Railroad Commission to hand down a decision on its application for a franchise within a week, and that it was favorable to the company. The officer said that the construction of the line would begin the construction of the line and the securing of the right of way immediately. The road, it was said, would cost about \$8,000,000, and would be equipped and in operation within three years after the franchise was granted. John B. McDonald would build it.

It was also said that the men back of the Port Chester Railroad Company were members of the directorate of the Rapid Transit Subway Company. The new road would be an extension of the subway lines, and the power house for the Port Chester road. Through trains, it was said, would be run from Port Chester to the City Hall. At Bronx Park the trains would be switched to the tracks of the subway road and would run over the third or "express" track to the City Hall.

It was said that if the Railroad Commissioners should refuse the company's application for a franchise, the company would immediately carry the case to the Appellate Division.

It is said that the company has the company owns the horse line from Bartow, in the Bronx, to City Island, running through Pelham Bay Park, and proposes to build a direct trolley line from Mount Vernon to the city.

An engineer of the new company told a Tribune reporter yesterday that after the company secured its franchise it might be a year before any field work was done. In this time a big staff of engineers would be at work preparing plans and maps. After this work had been done and the men got into the field, the engineer said, the construction would go ahead with surprising rapidity.

## NOT UNITED STATES CITIZENS

SENATE COMMITTEE DEFINES THE  
STATUTES OF THE FILIPINOS.

Washington, March 26.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day finished consideration of the Philippine Government bill, with the exception of the portion relating to the currency of the islands, and adjourned after a brief session, in order to give the sub-committee having the currency question under consideration further time to prepare a report.

The full committee to-day adopted the following as a new section of the bill:

That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and then resided in the Philippine Islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, entered into on the 11th day of April, 1899; and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in the Philippine Islands, shall constitute a body politic under the name of the people of the Philippine Islands.

## FUNSTON DENOUNCES CRITICS.

SAYS HIS LOTUS CLUB SPEECH WAS AP-  
PROVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Tepeka, Kan., March 26.—General Frederick Funston was in this city to-day on his way to California. General Funston delivered a scathing denunciation of the Eastern newspapers which criticized his speech before the Lotus Club in New York. He said:

I have been nagged by that class of papers until I am tired. Editorially they wildly misinterpret my remarks, and I am glad to express my independence of their opinions and their talk and that of their kind among using discreditable and unfair means in the capture of Aguinaldo; also that I violated the articles of war. They know a great deal more about the articles of war than they do about the articles of war. Everything is permissible in a campaign except the use of poison or the violation of a flag of truce.

As a matter of fact, only four of my men on the expedition were dressed in the insurgent uniform. The others were dressed as Filipino peasants. President Roosevelt approved heartily of my remarks before the Lotus Club, and he said that he was anxious to have me go to Boston on the invitation of Senator Lodge and make the same speech there, but the orders were such that it was impossible for me to do so.

## THEATRES AND FIRE LAWS.

COMMISSIONER STURGIS SAYS ONE HOUSE  
IS GUILTY OF OPEN VIOLATION.

Commissioner Sturgis of the Fire Department made the statement yesterday morning at a hearing before Mayor Low, that one of the latest theatres to be built in this borough was constructed in open violation of the law.

The hearing by the Mayor was on a legislative bill to amend the greater New-York charter in the sections pertaining to theatres so that a clause could be inserted allowing people to stand in the lobbies of theatres and places of amusement. The Commissioner opposed the bill, saying that it was a question of saving human life. Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby also opposed the bill on legal grounds, as he explained, the Board of Aldermen has full power to allow people to stand in theatres if it wished so to do; therefore the new bill was entirely unnecessary.

Ex-Senator Frank D. Fayer appeared in support of the bill as a representative of Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, F. P. Proctor and B. F. Keith. People in the lobbies, he said, would not make the danger greater in case of fire, as they would be the first to escape. He agreed with Mr. Cosby, however, in that the Board of Aldermen had full power in the matter. The Mayor then said that if it was true that the Board of Aldermen had power, he would not approve the bill.

When seen last night by a Tribune reporter Commissioner Sturgis denied that he had mentioned any particular theatre, but said that the law was being disregarded in many cases. The Commissioner said that he had examples, those theatres built before the passage of these fire laws from complying with them because of the expense of doing so. He said that he had seen many theatres which were in violation of the law, and that he had seen many theatres which were in violation of the law.

## GIVES HOUSES TO CHILDREN.

JOSEPH P. LOW RESTOWS PROPERTY ON  
HIS SON AND DAUGHTER.

Joseph P. Low yesterday transferred as gifts to his son, Dr. Joseph P. Low, Jr., and to his daughter, Mrs. Henry Gansvoort West, two houses. To his son he gave No. 531 West 106th street, a three-story brick house, and to his daughter the four-story and basement house, No. 112 East Sixty-fourth-st., valued at \$40,000. The latter stands on a plot 17x45x100 ft.

## MR. COLE'S PICTURES BRING \$16,636.

W. O. Cole's collection of paintings was sold at auction last night in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for \$16,636. The highest figure was paid by G. S. Phillips for Jacques' "An Ostrich," namely, \$1,750. Mr. Phillips also bought a "Landscap with Cattle" by Maux, for \$1,100. P. R. Hardt paid \$750 for Daubigny's "Le Commerce de Crecques," Thomas Fortune secured Rembrandt's "Pleasant Party in Spain" for \$500.

## SALE OF PRINZ BROTHERS COLLECTION.

The beginning of the dissolution sale of the Prinz Brothers collection of paintings brought \$18,232 last night in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The bidding was for the most part spirited. Grome's "Garden of the Academicians" and the "Paseo Placencia" of Jules Worme brought \$1,100. The painting sold to J. A. Wright and Emerson McMillin, respectively. C. Steers bought Fabre's "Presenting a New Jewel," for \$500, and P. Harrison paid \$725 for the "Nymphs des Bois" by Lenox. Du-Bois' "Mildred" went to E. L. Larkins for \$1,000. The ideal to Max Williams for \$625, and Castiglione's "Presenting the Novice" brought \$410.

## NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

## SHE SAW BABY KICKED.

RELATIVE OF HAINES DECLARES HIS  
WIFE TERRIBLY ILL TREATED

DEAD CHILD.

Mount Holly, March 26.—Interest in the trial of Mrs. May Fenton Haines, who is accused of killing her two-year-old stepdaughter Gwendoline, seems to be increasing. The courtroom was packed soon after the opening of the doors this morning, and the court officers had to force a way for the accused woman when she entered with her mother and children.

Mrs. Haines watches the progress of the trial closely, and constantly prompts her counsel. Dr. George M. Berringer, the chemist from Camden, who was on the witness stand at the end of yesterday's proceedings, was recalled this morning. He said that he found 75 grains of arsenic in the organs of the child's body.

Upon cross-examination it developed that chemically pure glycerine contained a small percentage of arsenic, and that chemically pure glycerine was one of the component parts of the embalming fluid used.

Dr. R. H. Parsons, who attended the post-mortem examination of the child, said that he noticed a broken or mashed nose, a cut lip and blackened eyes, and the lobe of the left ear seemed to be almost torn off. There were large clots of blood all over the brain. Death was caused by these wounds, he said, the meningitis resulting from the injuries. The injuries would have been sufficient to cause death, without the administration of poison.

Dr. Alexander H. Small, of Riverside, corroborated Dr. Parsons.

When Dr. Small retired there was a short wait, and then the principal witness for the State, Mrs. Isabella Palfrey, of Wilmington, was called to the stand. She is a distant relative of the husband of the accused woman. A week previous to the death of Gwendoline, she testified, she called at the Haines home, in Delanco, and on that occasion saw Mrs. Haines whip and abuse the dead child.

"I asked Mrs. Haines what was the matter," the witness continued, "and she told me it was none of my business. When she walked away with Gwendoline I followed her. She took the baby to the dining room, and as I peeped through the door I saw her strip the child and beat her, and, throwing her on the floor, she kicked Gwendoline in the face."

"Here was where I thought I should break in, so I rushed into the dining room and demanded that she stop. Mrs. Haines rushed at me, and said: 'You are entirely too personal in another house. I have charge of this baby, and will do as I wish with it. If I could I would kill it. It's hard enough to kill!'"

With that she sprang at me, and grabbed me by the hair and kicked me. We had a tussle, but I managed to get the best of her, and threw her out of the house a month before she was arrested. The little baby was nearly insensible, and its face was black and blue from the kicking it received. I was at the house a month before that and saw the baby whipped, but not so badly as on this occasion. Mrs. Haines has told me on several occasions that she wished the baby would die, and she had her way. It would be told long before this."

These remarks of Mrs. Haines were exceedingly bitter and personal. It revealed that she had been married several times, and at present was the second wife of a man named John Haines, of which the witness admitted with great candor.

Prosecutor Addison and Mr. Bull then argued the case to the jury. Mr. Bull argued that the evidence showed that Mrs. Haines was a woman of bad character, and that she was guilty of the crime. Mr. Addison argued that the evidence showed that Mrs. Haines was a woman of good character, and that she was not guilty of the crime.

Some of the hearings received by the child were, according to Mrs. Clarke, administered before she was born. Mrs. Clarke testified that she saw the child die, and that she saw Mrs. Haines kick the child. Mrs. Clarke also testified that she saw Mrs. Haines whip the child, and that she saw Mrs. Haines throw the child on the floor.

## PATERSON WINS FIGHT.

PASSAIC RIVER BILLS WILL GIVE THE  
CITY A YEAR'S DELAY.

Trenton, March 26 (Special).—There was an unusual demonstration in the Assembly to-night, when that body passed two bills for the prevention of the pollution of the Passaic River, legislation for which has been pending for years.

The Senate this morning also passed the bills, a compromise having been effected between the members from Passaic and Essex, both of which made concessions.

The bills are substitutes for those introduced earlier in the session. The first authorizes the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five to investigate the subject of pollution, and appropriates \$200,000 for that purpose. The second creates the Passaic Valley sewerage district. This means a stay of one year for Paterson.

## FUNERAL OF GYPSY CHIEF.

SIX GRANDSONS ACT AS PALLBEARERS—  
REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY

TRIBES PRESENT.

Elizabeth, March 25 (Special).—William Costello, the gypsy chief, was buried to-day in Mount Olivet Cemetery. There was a service at St. Mary's Catholic Church, which was attended by gypsies from all over the country. The six pallbearers were grandsons of the dead man. They came from the Evans, Lovell, Smith and Costello tribes.

The Rev. Father O'Neill, pastor of St. Mary's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Bernard F. Hogan, of Rahway, president of the Catholic Diocese of Paterson, and the Rev. Anthony F. Morris of St. Mary's. When the coffin was placed in the grave a stone slab was put on top of it and cemented to the brick walls of the grave. Then the service was thrown in.

The dead gypsy leaves an estate worth \$200,000. It consists of property in Elizabeth and a house at Ashbury Park. Costello was born in a gypsy camp in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1821. His wife, who died in 1899, was an English gypsy.

## ORANGE WATER CLERK INDICTED.

COMMON COUNCIL AND WATER DEPART-  
MENT CENSURED.

The grand jury of Essex County handed up an indictment yesterday against Water Clerk Quinlan, of Orange, for defalcation. In the presentment the grand jury dwell on the neglect shown by the Orange Water Department. It said that the clerk made monthly reports to the Collector of Taxes, which purported to show the total amount of money received during the month, but the reports were not itemized and did not show the payments made. There was no checking of the ledger and other books, and the clerk's reports nor was there any checking of the stubs with the books. A comparison of the books with the reports would have shown defalcations almost at the beginning of Quinlan's term as clerk.

Some time before the indictment was returned, Quinlan was allowed to hold office after the cash had been deposited. It was at that time that the Council were at the clerk's office at intervals, but seemed to exercise no supervision whatever. The loss to the department was \$10,000. The grand jury censured the Common Council for loose methods and lack of proper care in accepting the clerk's reports without assurance that they had been properly checked.

## ULTIMATUM ON WATER QUESTION.

COMPANY DECLARES JERSEY CITY MUST ACCEPT  
TERMS BY MONDAY.

The Mayor and the Street and Water Board Commissioners and Finance Commissioners of Jersey City are holding tonight's conference over the water question. The East Jersey Water Company, which is to loan P. H. Flynn, the contractor, \$2,200,000 provided the city consents to extend the time for the completion of the works to December 2, 1903, will not be responsible for the purity safeguard demanded by the contract, and that the city must look to Flynn for that. The company also declares that if the city does not accept the amended terms by Monday it will withdraw its offer to help Flynn. The situation is becoming so serious that the officials have retained legal counsel to assist the Corporation Counsel and attorney in bringing about a settlement.

## THIEVES CRIPPLE LIGHT SYSTEM.

Bellefield, March 26 (Special).—Thieves badly crippled the electric lighting system in the Silver Lake section of the township this morning by stripping the poles of more than seven hundred feet of wire. The authorities are puzzled by the fact that the robbery was committed while there was a full current passing over the wires.

## RAILROAD GOOSE LAW.

From The Nashville Banner.

Nashville and Knoxville Railroad Company act, Thomas F. Davis-Patman law. Justice Wilkes said:

"This is an action in damages against the railroad for running over and killing three geese of the value of \$150. The owner of the geese lived about a mile from the railroad, but permitted them to run at large, and they crossed the railroad track near a public road crossing. The engineer blew the whistle and rang the bell for the crossing, but there was no answer. The geese were killed or wounded by the train. It is evident this provision is designed not only to protect animals on the track, but also the passengers and employees upon the train, from accidents and injury. It would not seem that a goose was such an obstruction as would cause the derailment of a train if run over."

It is true a goose has animal life, and in the broad sense is an animal, but we think that the

*The Wanamaker Store.*

Today We Take Pleasure in Presenting  
Dress Echoes of the Days of  
La Grande Marquise and Du Barry,  
As Designed and Produced by Paris, and Worn at Monte Carlo and Cairo.

"En Avant!"—The Wanamaker watchword—Forward!—always in advance. The traditions and accomplishments of the house of Wanamaker have blazoned its fame on the world of fashion. So masterful has been each succeeding presentation that each season seemed to have reached the highest pinnacle of human endeavor. Yet each advancing season had made its own masterful step forward; and this present exhibition shows greater progress than ever in the past. And this is why:

In the past, by reason of the vast clientele of our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia, we have brought over such an array of Paris Costumes as has been unknown elsewhere—making the exhibition first in New York and then in Philadelphia, or vice versa. But this arrangement has caused much dissatisfaction. Our Philadelphia Store always led America in the matter of dress, until our New York Store was organized; and still claims its rights of priority. Yet New York deserves no less than the first and best that our organization can produce—so *Segalla and Charpatis have been bridged!*

'Twas a daring recourse; but the eminent prestige of our Philadelphia Store had to be maintained; yet it was impossible for New York to stand second; hence—

## We Have Brought a Double Exhibition from Paris!

Not satisfied with a position of already undisputed pre-eminence, we present to-day in Philadelphia and, here in New York, two distinct exhibitions—either of which, alone, has no rival as an exhibition of dress anywhere in America; nor anywhere in the world—except its *alter ego* in the sister store.

But more! There is not a duplicate dress in the combined collections; and apart from the advantage of having simultaneous exhibitions in the two cities, we shall exchange the two exhibitions later on, thus giving each city a double exhibition!

PARIS, MONTE CARLO, CAIRO—all come to New York. First the birds of fashion fly to the sunny south of France; and Monte Carlo—the Riviera—is the first parade-ground for the dress plume that Paris conjures.

*Le Nouvel Esclavier*—The New Stairway—(shown in illustration below)—at Monte Carlo, witnesses the passage of the most sumptuous gowns that the art, genius and skill of Paris can produce. Here first, because first on Monte Carlo fall the warm kisses of the Summer sun, to bring to blossom the brilliant flowers of fashion. Monte Carlo, of world-wide fame—most blatantly, because of its famed Casino; most permanently, perhaps, because of its Prince, who devotes his time, his brain, his money, and the marvelous treasures of the sea, that laps his rock-ribbed domain, to the cause of a yet unfathomed science; most important to the world of fashion because of the devotees of dress who seek early its balmy air, and its health-giving baths.

So our fashion expert goes to Monte Carlo, and then to Paris; so that what Paris does not show him he may compel Paris to produce; for all the distinctive beauty that he finds abroad, he secures for New York, before the warming rays of the sun turn Northward to the Metropolis of the West.

But Monte Carlo does not hold all of beauty. Far East, across the Mediterranean, lies the alluring land of the beauty of ages ago—Cairo, the capital city of the land of Cleopatra; and Egypt again draws the world of fashion to her. Here are to be found the members of a more exclusive set, whose elegance of apparel demands the eye of the world, if the world would see all. So hints of Cairo are also here.

AND what has Fashion evolved for the gowning of these brilliant throngs? The answer is well worth seeking. As the eyes gaze in admiration upon the sumptuous, diaphanous, radiant robes we recognize echoes of the days of *La Grande Marquise* and *Madame Du Barry*.

For the inspiration for the season's beauty in dress comes from that most extravagant period that the world has ever known. The poetry of these dress-pictures brings back to the romantic mind the scenes of those brilliant garden-parties, with the masques of shepherdesses, and other figures of the fancy. The flowing sleeves, the airy flounces, the filmy laces, the light, diaphanous fabrics seem touched to some tangible form by the wands of genius rather than by human fingers and ingenuity.

The modernizing of these exquisite gowns has sheared them of none of their airy grace. The genius of Paris is no less poetic, while it has grown marvelously in art and skill, since those prodigal days. With all their charm and witchery, these gay dresses are as practical as any votary of Twentieth Century fashion could wish. They will give dash and brilliance to the important American social functions of this Spring and Summer.

For a comprehensive view of Paris, Monte Carlo, and Cairo, accept our invitation to visit Exhibition of Paris Gowns today. *Welcome all.*

JOHN WANAMAKER  
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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It is true a goose has animal life, and in the broad sense is an animal, but we think that the

statute does not require the stopping of trains to prevent running over birds such as geese, chickens, ducks, pigeons, canaries and other birds that may be kept for pleasure or profit. Birds have wings to move them quickly from places of danger, and it is presumed they will use them; a violent presumption, perhaps, in case of a goose—an animal which appears to be loath to stoop from his dignity to escape a passing train.

"But the lion must be drawn somewhere, and we are of the opinion that the goose is the proper bird to draw."

"We do not mean to say that in case of recklessness and common law negligence there might not be a recovery of \$150, which pays the cost of a new train, but that case is not presented. Snakes and frogs and fishing worms are to some extent obstructions when upon the railroad tracks, but it cannot be held that for such obstructions as these, as well as fowls, the train should be stopped, and passengers delayed. We are of the opinion that there is error in the judgment of the court below, and it is reversed, and the case having been heard without a jury, it is dismissed at plaintiff's costs."

## GENEROUS TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

Rome Letter in The Chicago Record-Herald.

The Italian Government is very considerate of newspaper men. It subsidizes a press club in Rome to the extent of \$100,000 a year, which pays the rent of the quarters occupied on the first floor of the old Colonna Palace, which was erected and occupied by Pope Martin V. who considered it more appropriate and secure than the Vatican. Pope Julius II also made it his residence, and a portion of the palace is now occupied by the French Embassy. The rooms are comfortably fitted up. There are a library, a reading room, lecture hall, smoking and billiard rooms and the ordinary appointments of a club, and its convenience to the news writers and reporters.

The government also furnishes correspondents of news outside of Rome a well equipped train in the central postoffice. There is a telegraph desk with operators to transmit their dispatches, who understand French, English and Italian. The stationery of stationery upon the writing desks, lies of the Italian papers and attendants to wait upon the

working newspaper men who use it as their headquarters.

Each regular journalist, editor, correspondent or reporter can, upon presentation of credentials at police headquarters, obtain a passport or card of identification, which is arranged to receive his photograph protected by a sheet of lath, and his autograph, which he is required to write wherever called upon. The presentation of this ticket admits him everywhere, and allows him half-price upon railways. Free railway passes are issued to the plume and feathers of the Monte Carlo. Italy is more generous than any other of the nations in making this concession.

**ROME'S MILK SUPPLY.**

Rome Letter in The Chicago Record-Herald.

The city of Rome is supplied with milk by dairy companies, which own